Equal Rights

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FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
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Times Wide World.

Helen Alexander Archdale, noted British Feminist, and former editor of "Time and Tide," who has just arrived in this country to attend both political conventions in Kansas City and Houston, spoke on "International Feminism" on May 28 at a meeting of the National Woman's Party in the home of Willard D. Litt, son of Ruth Litt, 71 Park avenue, New York City. Betty Archdale, a senior at McGill University, Montreal, discussed discriminations against college women. Doris Stevens presided. Photo shows, left to right, seated: Jane Norman Smith, Chairman of the National Council of the National Woman's Party; Helen Alexander Archdale, and Betty Archdale, her daughter. Standing, left to right: Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Doris Stevens, and Mrs. Lloyd Williams, members of the New York Committee of the National Woman's Party.

Feminist Notes

Woman Education Officer for Rhodesia

MARY WATERS has been offered a position as inspector of native education in Southern Rhodesia. This is the first appointment of its kind offered to a woman in South Africa. Miss Waters is the author of several books dealing with the natives, and she has been studying negro education in America.

Youngest Lawyer

LAURINE GOFFIN of Jacksonville, Florida, whose mother is a Founder of the National Woman's Party, is now said to be the youngest lawyer in the United States. Miss Goffin is only 20 years old, having graduated from Stetson University law school at the age of 19 years, and is a member of the firm of Goffin and McGiffin. She has been admitted to the Florida bar and the bar of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida.

An Englishman's Wife's Income

THE *Woman's Leader,* official organ of the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship (England), publishes in its issue of April 27 the following amusing account of an income tax tangle in England:

"The absurdities of our present income tax law in its dealings with husband and wife was illustrated last week in the London Bankruptcy Court, when Lord Robert Innes-Ker explained that of his total liabilities of £32,825, no less than £30,000 represented a claim by the Inland Revenue Department for income tax on the earnings of his wife, Miss Jose Collins. His own income had, it appeared, amounted to some £700 a year in the form of allowances, he being without occupation.

"Without knowing any more about this Gilbertian financial tangle than is vouchsafed by a very meagre press report, we cannot withhold a measure of sympathy from all three parties—from Lord Robert Innes-Ker, who appears to be bearing the brunt of joint pecuniary mismanagement; from Miss Jose Collins, who, though appearing to reap some measure of enviable irresponsibility, is not placed thereby in a position of dignity; and from the Inland Revenue Department, which is required to collect sums due to it by such indirect means.

"It appears to us regrettable that Miss Jose Collins is not liable for her own income tax on her own income, and that she is not herself brought to book by the Inland Revenue Department when it remains unpaid."

A Church Right Won

WOMEN of St. Mary's Parish, St. Mary's City, Maryland, won the right to vote and hold office in the parish on equal terms with men at the diocesan convention of the Episcopal Church held in Laurel, Maryland, on May 23. Action on similar petitions of women from St. John's Parish and Epiphany Parish were not acted upon through failure to obtain the proper endorsements by the vestries of those parishes.

The Washington *Star* states that, for the first time in the history of the church, women will take official part in the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which will be held in Washington October 10, if the convention approves a resolution adopted by the national council of the church.

The resolution asks the General Convention "to give the privileges of the floor at the time of the joint sessions to the official representatives of the woman's auxiliary."

Two of these joint sessions have been requested by the council, on October 12 and 15, for the reception of departmental reports and the discussion of fiscal matters.

While the woman's auxiliary, which has a combined membership of 500,000 in all parts of the world and holds its triennial conclaves contemporaneously with the General Convention, the latter body is made up under the church constitution of the House of Bishops, and a House of Deputies composed of presbyters and laymen. Under the present church laws, therefore, it would be impossible for a woman to occupy a seat in the general body. The council now proposes that the bars be let down to the extent which will permit official delegates to the auxiliary meeting to sit in the joint sessions and participate in the proceedings.

However slight, this suggested move is regarded as a step forward in the formal recognition of the services of women in the church. In several of the diocesan conventions of the church the right of women to sit as delegates with voting privileges is already recognized. Women also serve with full privileges as members of the various departments which act in an advisory capacity to the council.

Musician, Composer, Feminist

ENGLISH FEMINIST organizations are celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the performance of her first composition of Dame Ethel Smyth in Liepzig. Dame Ethel is 70 years old, and still active as Feminist, composer, and musician.

Equal Status for Chinese Women

AT Shanghai a resolution recently was passed by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Conference encouraging women to join this body, assuring them of equal status.

German Women on New Agricultural Board

IN Germany a board has been set up to study the whole question of modern methods in agriculture, including those parts which usually fall to the share of the housewife in country districts. The German Minister for Food and Agriculture has appointed three women to serve on this board: Emilie Burg-Gorg, chairman of the Special Household Economics Committee of the German Agricultural Society; Liselotte Kuessner-Gerhard, executive member of the board of the National Union of County Women's Associations, and Dr. Mathilde Wolff, legal adviser to the Agricultural Board of Brandenburg.

"To Convert the Church"

THE leading article in the April issue of *The Church Militant* (England) says that the purpose of the League of the Church Militant, of which the magazine is the official organ, is "to convert the Church to what it believes to be true in regard to the capability and suitability of woman for the duty and privilege of service in the Church, from the ways in which she may, and does, serve, through the varying ways of service permitted in theory, but withheld in practice, to the way definitely and categorically forbidden to her, the Apostolic Priesthood."

The league is working primarily for the admission of women to holy orders in the Anglican Church.

Appropriations for Women's Memorial

THE final $50,000 appropriation for completing the memorial to the women of the World War was included in the second urgent deficiency appropriation bill passed by the House of Representatives on May 18. The Government has previously contributed $150,000, and individual contributions have amounted to $365,127. The building will cost $568,141.

This building, now under construction, is next to the Red Cross Building, which was constructed as a memorial to the women of the North and the South in the Civil War. Both buildings belong to the United States, but both are to be used by the American Red Cross . The Red Cross furnishes the buildings and pays for their maintenance.

Woman Called by Politics Institute

HALIDE EDIB HANOUM, Turkish Feminist and member of the International Advisory Council of the National Woman's Party, will be on the program of the Institute of Politics at Williamstown, Massachusetts, this summer. She is the first woman ever invited to lecture on the institute's program.

Now in London, she will come to the United States just before the opening of the institute and will remain throughout the session from August 2 to 30. She will deliver a series of lectures, open to the public, on "Modern Turkey and Its Problems." She will also lead round-table conferences on the same subject for members of the institute exclusively.

It is understood the institute invited her to come to America as a demonstration of the growing influence exerted by women in creating public opinion on international problems.

She was born in Constantinople in 1885. Her father was a secretary in Sultan Abdul-Hamid's palace and was a great admirer of Western culture. When she was four years old her mother died, and she was brought up in the home of her grandparents in the traditions of an old Moslem and Turkish family.

At the age of eight she was sent to the American College for Girls in Constantinople, but was compelled to leave a year later by a special imperial order of the Sultan, who was opposed to the liberal influences of the American institution. Some years later she returned to the college and was graduated in 1901. The same year she married Salih Zeki Bey, distinguished mathematician. They had two sons, but were divorced in 1910.

Halide Hanoum came to the front as a liberal publicist at the time of the Constitutional Revolution of 1908. She helped develop the movement for educational reorganization in Turkey, beginning the same year, and threw in her lot with the Young Turk movement.

In 1916 she married Dr. Adnan, director-general of the Health Department, and in 1917 she was appointed professor of Western Literature in the University of Istamboul. After the armistice, the allied plan to partition Turkey and the landing of the Greek Army in Smyrna caused her to join the new nationalist movement and to become one of its leaders.

She and her husband fled from Constantinople in disguise after the allied coup d'état in 1920, when the principal nationalists were arrested. She reached Angora after fourteen days, during which she was constantly hunted by the Sultan's Government and British troops. With other prominent nationalists she was condemned to death by the Sultan's Government, but she evaded capture. She joined the army in 1921 and became widely known as "Corporal Halide," although she was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

In 1923 she returned to Constantinople with her husband, who was the representative of the Angora Government. After the dictatorship was established in Turkey in 1924, she and her husband went to England, where they have been living since then. She has devoted most of her time to writing, and has published a volume called "The Turkish Ordeal," recounting the struggles and psychology of her people in the period from 1918 to 1923 and a volume of her "Memoirs."

Catholic Women's Program in England

THE seventeenth annual meeting of St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance, the great organization of British Catholic women, adopted the following Feminist resolutions:

1. Equal Political Rights.

   (a) *Equal Franchise.* St. Joan's S. P. A. demands an immediate Government measure giving votes to women at 21 and on the same terms as men.

   (b) *Women in the House of Lords.* St. Joan's S. P. A. calls upon the Government to further legislation to enable peeresses in their own right to sit and vote in the House of Lords.

2. Equal Moral Standard.

   (a) *Solicitation Laws.* In view of the fact that the Government has promised to appoint a committee of enquiry into the laws dealing with street solicitation, St. Joan's S. P. A. urges that the committee shall sit in public and its evidence be published. It re-affirms its conviction that sections specially directed against "common prostitutes" should be repealed, and an equal law be substituted applicable to all persons who annoy or molest others in the streets or public places.

   (b) *State Regulation of Vice.* St. Joan's S. P. A. calls upon the Government to do all in its power to hasten the abolition of all brothels known to the authorities within the jurisdiction of the British Empire.

   (c) St. Joan's S. P. A. urges the Government to press for the publication of both sections of the full report of the League of Nations Committee of Investigation in the White Slave Traffic, which was presented to the Council of the League last week.

3. Equal Pay and Opportunities.

   (a) St. Joan's S. P. A. calls upon the Government and local authorities to establish among their employees a system of equal pay and opportunities for men and women, thus setting an example to other employers throughout the country.

   (b) *Employment of Married Women.* Believing that women should have the right to decide for themselves whether or not they should engage in paid employment after marriage, St. Joan's S. P. A. calls upon the Government to adopt the Married Women's (Employment) Bill, 1927, "to prevent the refusal to employ women in the public service by reason only of their being married."

   (c) *"Protective" Legislation.* St. Joan's S. P. A., while believing that protection should be afforded to industrial workers, declares that to impose restrictions on women only, is to treat them permanently as minors, and to lower their status as workers.

   It believes that the only policy which safeguards their individual liberty and responsibility is that of basing all labor regulations and restrictions upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker, and calls upon the Government to apply this principle to the promised new factories bill."

4. Nationality of Married Women.

   St. Joan's S. P. A. records with deep regret that the Imperial Conference did not recommend legislation to give effect to the resolution adopted by the House of Commons on February 18, 1925: "that in the opinion of the House, a British woman shall not lose, or be deemed to lose her nationality, by the mere act of marriage with an alien, and that it should be open to her to make a declaration of alienage." It urges the mother country to take the lead in passing legislation to give effect to this resolution.

5. Age of Marriage.

   St. Joan's S. P. A. deplores the fact that 12 is still the legal age of marriage for girls, and urges immediate legislation to remedy this evil.

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MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 64.]

Introduced in the Senate, January 4, 1923, by Senator Charles E. Curtis.

A Presidential Impossibility

MEMBERS of the National Woman's Party need not be told that the election of the next President of the United States concerns their interests so closely that no matter what else they do during the months between now and the Presidential elections they must not fail to make sure that their names are on the registration books as qualified voters. The members of the Woman's Party already know that the vote is something to be used, and to be used with a purpose.

With this thought in mind we quote once more from the "Life of Alfred E. Smith," by Norman Hapgood and Henry Moskowitz, which has been appearing in the New York *Telegram:*

> "In his private office one day was a group of left-wing Feminist members of the Woman's Party who came to protest against special social legislation for women.
>
> "A favorite word of theirs was equality.
>
> "Smith said to them: 'It is not a question of equality. I have been fighting for these laws upstairs and down here on the second floor because women have different physical needs. Don't blame me.
>
> " 'If you want to blame anybody, blame God.
>
> " 'You will never turn me against these protective laws.
>
> " 'They have been passed in the interest of public health to protect members of the race. Judges have declared them constitutional.
>
> " 'Preserving public health is a good public policy.
>
> " 'Read what the doctors and scientists have said on this subject. I have been studying it for more than fifteen years. I believe in equality, but I cannot nurse a baby.'
>
> "There was no lack of courtesy, but there was a certain amount of brusqueness, as there is likely to be when Smith is dealing with minds that he feels are aggressive and not marked by profound grasp."

It is scarcely necessary to comment on these remarks of Governor Smith to a group of Feminists. They speak for themselves.

A man who proclaims boldly and unequivocally that *"you will never turn me against these protective laws,"* and who responds to a plea for justice and equality with the remark, *"I cannot nurse a baby,"* tells every Feminist, without our assistance, how she should scratch her ballot.

From our viewpoint Governor Smith is clearly a Presidential impossibility rather than a Presidential possibility. While it is cheering to realize that there isn't a chance in a million that he will be elected, even if he gets the nomination, still let us not forget that every vote will count for or against Equal Rights next November.

Costly Commodities

JUSTICE FREDERICK L. SIDDONS of the District of Columbia Supreme Court recently commended the work of Washington women jurors in no uncertain terms. He was the principal speaker at the second annual convention of Province 2 of the Kappa Beta Pi National Sorority, held in Washington, D. C., on May 12, and his words carried conviction. Women jurors are of a superior type of intelligence, according to Justice Siddons, and their conscientious use of their good judgment makes them a great asset in the administration of justice.

Justice Siddons does not regard the locking up of a jury as an argument against women jurors. And he knows whereof he speaks, for he has already ordered one jury on which a woman was serving to be locked up.

It was in the O'Donnell trial for manslaughter, and Margaret Mary Haltigan, daughter of the reading clerk of the House of Representatives, was sitting on the jury. As the first trial ended jury tampering was charged and Justice Siddons promptly ordered the jury to be locked up. Special arrangements were made without difficulty for the lodging of Miss Haltigan, whose integrity, by the way, was in no wise questioned.

Miss Haltigan is still living and well and herself constitutes one of Justice Siddons' proofs that women make competent jurors.

The opinion advanced by Justice Siddons is wholly in line with the testimony of courts, press and the people in the woman juror States. All are agreed that women make good jurors, better jurors than the average man. Yet the administration of justice continues to be obstructed in most of the States of the Union by the denial of jury service to women.

Verily prejudice, obstinacy and provincialism are costly commodities!

Feminist Tendencies in Persia

By Zorah Heidary

Madame Heidary, who is one of the foremost women of Persia, visited the United States last year in behalf of her project for the renovation of certain branches of Persian Art. She was a guest at the Headquarters of the National Woman's Party in Washington, D. C., where she made many enduring friendships.

I WONDER whether my American sisters of Equal Rights still remember their Persian sister, and the campaign which she came to wage in their great and beautiful country, so rich in noble energy and high ideals.

I shall never forget the welcome extended to me in your "National Home," which after my return to my capital in Asia seems so terribly far away in time and space, but so near, nevertheless, in thought.

I arrived in America, conscious of a great work to be accomplished and of my own inexperience.

I thought while traveling of that prayer of our great poet Hafiz, "I am a stranger. Be thou for me welcoming and courteous. Have pity on this passer-by, this pilgrim."

It was not pity for me which I sensed among you, all my American friends, but rather a spirit of solidarity, a desire to co-operate; interest, and a desire to further my work, the potential ideal of which you were able to appreciate.

How could I forget? Here am I, back once more in my far country. Already am I plunged in the fight, struggling against the difficulties which in this land of tradition bar the way for the apostles of progress. The harder the struggle, the more I realize how difficult is the task, isolated as I am in battle, although sustained by the silent wishes of my American friends.

And my thoughts fly towards my American sisters who, hardy knowing me of their own accord, aligned themselves at my side in order to help me by their energetic action in accomplishing the purpose which I have fixed for myself.

One special thought goes out to Miss Mary Winsor, who was willing to place so much active authority at the service of my ideas.

Can I say, that on my return to Persia after a year of absence, I found a satisfactory change in the situation which I had the honor to outline briefly to the readers of EQUAL RIGHTS? A change, no, but a tendency sufficiently pronounced.

Yes, on the surface, improvement can be seen. Under the constant action of its sovereign the energetic and patriotic Reza Shah Pahlevy, great steps forward have been made along the path of progress. Nothing specific has as yet been done for women, but woman must necessarily look hopefully for the reaction which the execution of great governmental projects will have on her existence.

Persia will soon have railroads. What will be the result for women of the closer contact with the West?

Can one forget that Turkish women owe their recent freedom as much to the dictatorial decision of Mustafa Kemal Pasha as to the penetration and influence of Western customs?

Persia is in the process of freeing herself from capitulations. As a result she is tending towards the adoption of a system of laws (resembling Western laws) and neglecting old religious traditions.

It will be difficult in the new codes to forget absolutely the articles of European codes which establish the status of woman.

Persia is living in an atmosphere of progress. Woman, during the past twelve months, has derived certain benefits therefrom. On my return I noted with an infinite surprise that couples were driving together in the city, and that policemen did not stop them and force them to separate. I sometimes even noted a husband daring to walk in the street beside his veiled wife, timidly enough to be sure, and hugging the walls, but nevertheless daring, as all are daring now, confident our sovereign wishes his people to become very liberal in this respect.

There is even more. A club has just been formed, whose members have decided that, in future, families shall visit each other without insisting that the women remain veiled. They must undoubtedly be very careful, but it is being done.

The custom has already spread in the country, and I know a certain tribal chief, one of the greatest in Persia who no longer hesitates to take his wife to dine with Europeans, although he must still insist on her veiling in the street.

Certain newspapers in Teheran, such as the *Iran Djavan*, which means "Young Persia," have not hesitated in satirical, although discreet, vein to carry on an open campaign against the veil. It is true that when the clergy objected the campaign had to be discontinued, but they dared to wage it for the first time.

Such then is the progress I noted on my return to Persia. Unfortunately for those who wish to think things through it is only a surface improvement, as I have said before. The progress is for the veil. But it is not, in my opinion, the most important point in the status which is desired for the women in Persia.

Does one realize that by the simple act of throwing aside the veil woman will take her place in the home and will hold there the place which she deserves? Does the worth of a woman lie in the freedom which she enjoys, or in the value which she herself represents? Will she obtain from men the social life which she deserves by the freedom acquired or by the respect which is her due?

And I return, there, to an idea which is particularly dear to me. Woman must be free not only because she is woman, but because she deserves to be free. She can only deserve this freedom in one way, namely, by being able to meet the duties and necessities of life alone and without the constant support of man. She needs two things for this: education and the possibility of earning a living. No recent progress has been made in these two fields which constitute the real basis of the problem of the emancipation of woman.

As I had often occasion to say in America the first field is that of my friend Madame Daulatabadi, and it is proper to leave it to her energy, courage and competence. The field in which I can do useful work for my fellow-countrywomen and for my country is the second.

My ideas are known, namely, to provide work for women by associating them with my project of renovation of certain branches of Persian art. And this is the problem to which I have devoted myself since my return.

As I have said in America, my effort would run the risk of remaining unfruitful and useless without the moral help and material aid of my distant sisters.

I have outlined my ideas; but I realize that in order to enlist the aid I must take the advice of a certain foreigner who knows your country better than I, "America likes results. Before appealing to America you must be in a position to produce results."

After having "spoken" in America I returned here to put myself in a position to produce results. Action is slow, my isolation great, but it is a comforting thought for me to realize that my American friends are already familiar with my ideas and can follow their development. Furthermore, I hope soon, as soon as my plans here are on the road to success, to return among you and show you the result of my isolated efforts, lay before you my plans for the future and ask you to take an active part therein in the name of the great human law of solidarity among women.

Women in New Federal Posts

THREE new and important Federal posts have just been filled by women. The appointment of Genevieve Cline of Cleveland, Ohio, as the first woman judge in the Customs Court raises to $10,000, the highest salary paid to any woman in the Federal service. Her position is a lifetime appointment at a salary of $10,000 a year, whereas $7,500 has heretofore been the highest salary paid to a woman by the Government of the United States.

Amy Wren is the first woman to be appointed a United States Commissioner, and Ruth B. Shipley is the first woman to head the Passport Division of the Department of State.

A distinct Feminist tone marked an interview with Miss Wren, written by Inez Whitsett in the New York *Sunday News,* on May 28. Miss Whitsett reported that Commissioner Wren was amused and irritated by the New York law prohibiting women from working in many occupations after 10 P. M., and that she was working for its repeal. She quoted Commissioner Wren as saying:

"It's the moral angel of the law which amuses me and the injustice in it which offends me. If a woman works after 10 P. M. the law declares she might be immoral, and, to protect her, prohibits her. Imagine!

"She can be out with a man after that hour without possible consequences, according to the law, but if a poor old woman of 67 wants to earn her living running a public elevator, she has to go home at 10 to protect her virtue.

"Working women need no such protection. The same laws which regulate the hours of men can do very well for us. The law seems very altruistic, but it is really ridiculous.

"It was even worse when I started out twenty-six years ago. A woman who worked then caused a lot of doubt as to whether or not she was what she should be. But no one took us seriously enough to resent us. Only since women have come to the foreground have men snarled and started to do battle to retain their supremacy."

Speaking of her own work, Commissioner Wren said:

"They always wanted me to handle the woman's angle. Just as if women haven't sense enough to handle any angle. I'm glad that my new position is not in a woman's court, as so many feminine judges are placed. Thank goodness, I can try men's cases. Most of them will be prohibition offenses, with which the courts are glutted."

Of the future of women in politics, and of the criticisms against women who have held public office, Commissioner Wren said:

"What do they expect of us? We have had the vote only a short time, comparatively, and I think women have done wonders. My position isn't what I would call a great one, but it is a wedge that will clear the way for other women. People will soon get accustomed to having women try cases and the political ice will be broken.

"I am in favor of woman's equality with men. But if a politician gets something on a woman and drags it out for all to witness as proof that women in politics are no good, I am much incensed.

"If we aren't better qualified for a position than any of the men contenders, we don't stand a chance of getting it. Then if we don't do the work better than a man would, we are considered mediocre and people wonder why women are allowed in politics.

"But if we do the slightest thing wrong, the whole world is snapping at our heels.

"Men will give us no quarter for trespassing on their sacred paths, and we should expect none. But worse than that, they aren't always fair and square. If we act like women, we are suspected of trying to get away with something and are called upon to fight with men's weapon's. Yet if we do, we are called hard, masculine, and the papers rush to get our pictures in some housewifely duty to prove our femininity.

"Although the men would howl with rage if we tried to be feminine during business hours, they always want us to pose in ultra-feminine tasks.

"When my fellow commissioners will consent to be photographed at the manly task of making pants or shaving to prove their masculinity, I'll get before the camera and crawl in to an oven after a batch of cookies."

Miss Cline's appointment represents the victory of a large number of importers who have felt, for years, that a woman was needed among the nine Federal Customs judges to pass on cases dealing with duties on foreign-made products for women. Miss Cline will sit in the special division in New York, which hears cases concerning women's wear.

As Federal appraiser of merchandise in the customs service in Ohio, she has superintended the appraisal of 3,000,000 packages a year for practically the whole State for the past six years. A quiet, capable woman, given to wearing bright-colored frocks and speaking in extremely concise sentences, she was a successful lawyer before she entered her first paying political job.

Miss Cline led some of the early attempts to gain suffrage for women in Ohio and partly through her efforts Cleveland was the first city in Ohio to grant the vote to all its adult citizens.

Miss Shipley's career with the Department of State has been one of repeated promotions. She entered the service in 1914 and has held some half dozen positions since that time, each more important than the one before. Needless to say, her new job as chief of the Passport Division is the kind that heretofore has been classified as "man's sized."

National Press Club Entertained

THE women of England, now enfranchised on equal terms with men, are turning their efforts to bringing about Equal Rights in the economic field, Helen A. Archdale, Feminist and journalist of England, told members of the National Woman's Party and the Women's National Press Club on June 3.

The District of Columbia Branch of the Woman's Party entertained in honor of Sallie V. Pickett, newly-elected president of the Woman's National Press Club, at the Party's national headquarters.

Mrs. Harvey Wiley presided, and told of the history of the Headquarters, which are now in process of condemnation and acquisition by the United States as a site for the Supreme Court building. She pointed out that during the first century of the history of "the old brick capitol," it was the scene of gatherings of the famous men of the time, and that during its second century, after its purchase by Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, it has been the scene of gatherings of the distinguished women of the world who are working for an improved status for women.

Mrs. Pickett spoke briefly of the work of newspaper women in Washington, and urged suffrage for the District of Columbia.

"Women have gained the ballot," she said, "and if there is anything more powerful in the world than the ballot, I would like to know what it is. But we, of the District of Columbia, have not the vote. We have no part in all this history, in all this achievement. All we can do is tell the world about it."

Mrs. Archdale, who is former editor of *Time and Tide,* is now making a tour of

the world as international secretary of the Six Point Group, which is working for Equal Rights in every field. She was much at home in a group of Feminists and journalists, as she is the daughter of an editor, has been an editor herself, is now a free-lance writer, and is the mother of a girl who writes for her college newspaper. Betty Archdale, student at Royal Victoria College in Montreal, is with her mother during her visit to the United States. Miss Archdale is one of the youngest speakers in the Feminist movement, and is well known to Woman's Party members.

As a member of the International Advisory Council of the Woman's Party, Mrs. Archdale said she felt that she had come home when she arrived at Woman's Party Headquarters on Saturday evening. She has changed her plans for her tour so as to include South American countries, since the formation of the Pan-American Woman's Commission, of which Doris Stevens is chairman. Mrs. Archdale will visit South America to study the status of women there, and the woman's movement.

Speaking of the importance of working internationally for Equal Rights, Mrs. Archdale said:

"Since the formation of the League of Nations, we have seen how international bodies tend more and more to make recommendations which become national law. International bodies have all sorts of new ideas that would be so nice for women. But they do not ask the women about them—or they are very careful which women they ask, so that they will know before they ask just what the answer will be. That is why it is necessary for the Feminist movement to be international in scope. But in directing our attention to international organizations, we must not relax our attention on national law-making bodies."

Mrs. Archdale said that the formation of the Pan-American Women's Commission to study the status of women in the Americas, with a view toward improving it, was a tremendous step forward.

"It had an electrical effect in England," she declared. "We so often feel that we are growing stale asking the same old question of the same old people. But we saw the Woman's Party go to Havana and ask that question of a new body, and we saw a new answer. We were greatly encouraged."

SPEAKING of the League of Nations, Mrs. Archdale said that the covenant of the League sets forth that all positions in the League or any of its bureaus or commissions shall be open to men and women on equal terms, but that it is exceedingly difficult to have women appointed to important positions. Feminists of England and Europe are working for the appointment of more qualified women to important positions under the League.

Mrs. Archdale described the campaign, which has just ended in victory, to have the inequalities in the franchise in England eliminated so that women now have the vote on equal terms with men.

"As we have known for a year or so that we should, by the next general elections, have equal franchise, we have been asking ourselves what we should do with the vote. The answer has been the equalization of women's legal status and occupational status. Most of the women's organizations in England stand for Equal Rights in every field. We are opposed to labor legislation which restricts women in different ways than men. Only the women of the Labor Party are working for 'protective' legislation for women different from that for men. Most of the women's organizations now have the principle that labor legislation shall be based upon the nature of the work and not on the sex of the worker."

Another task which has recently presented itself to the Feminist organizations of England is the equalization of women's opportunities to become doctors. Three hospitals under the administration of the University of London have this year closed their doors to women. The women's organizations have united to insist that these institutions, partly supported by public funds, shall grant equal opportunities to women.

Mrs. Archdale and Miss Archdale went from Washington to Detroit, and from there will go to the Republican National Convention and the Democratic National Convention.

Nina Allender, member of both the Woman's Party and the Press Club, was in charge of arrangements for the tea.

News from the Field

Immigration Law Equalized

THE only Equal Rights law and the only immigration law passed during the first session of the Seventieth Congress, which adjourned on May 29, was the bill giving the alien husbands of American women citizens the same right to enter the United States as the alien wives of American men citizens had previously.

The husband of an American citizen can now enter the country as a non-quota immigrant, just as the wife of an American citizen could under the new law.

The President signed the bill on May 29, and it went into effect on June 1. The National Woman's Party has been working for the passage of this law for some time.

Miss Grogan Speaks to Club

SARAH P. GROGAN of the National Woman's Party spoke before the National Political Study Club on May 29 on the Equal Rights Amendment. She said that a twentieth amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary before women will have full equality of property rights, of education, of legal status, and of economic status and opportunity. The only equality women have in political life now, she said, is the ballot.

Jeanette Carter, president of the club, presided, and more than five hundred members and friends were present.

Alice Paul Wins Another Degree

THE degree of Doctor of Civil Laws was conferred upon Alice Paul, A.B., M.A., Ph.D., Ll.B., and Ll.M., by American University in Washington, D. C., on June 3. Miss Paul, advisory chairman of the National Woman's Party, wrote her thesis on the legal status of women.

Birthday Dinner at Headquarters

THE birthday of Mrs. Max Rotter, chairman of the Wisconsin State Branch of the National Woman's Party, was celebrated at National Headquarters by a dinner party on May 8. Mrs. J. W. Kinsey of California, who has been Mrs. Rotter's companion on a visit to Florida, presided at the dinner, and birthday greetings in many forms were read from Mrs. Rotter's friends in various parts of the country. One of them, from Wisconsin, plead for the early return of the "Feminist fighter." Guests included Mabel Vernon, executive secretary of the Party; Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of the statue of the Feminist pioneers in the Capitol; Katharine Ward Fisher, and Ruby A. Black. A birthday cake was cut.

Massachusetts Welcomes the Archdales

THREE afternoon teas, one evening meeting and a supper meeting have been given in Massachusetts in honor of Helen Alexander Archdale of London, England, and Betty Archdale, a student of political science and economics at McGill University in Montreal.

The teas were held in Somerville, Gertrude Sanborn opening her home for the occasion; in Brookline, at the home of Mrs. George Henry, and in Quincy, with Mrs. Frederick A. Coates as hostess. All

three were well attended and much interest was manifested. The question of Equal Pay for Equal Work was the main topic at the Brookline tea, as many teachers who were confronted with the problem of receiving much less pay than the men teachers for the same work were present. Lois Rantoul spoke on the question of Equal Pay for teachers. Although the Somerville meeting also advocated Equal Pay for Equal Work, that meeting touched on politics; for Mrs. A. H. Weeks, who is running for Representative from her district, spoke briefly on her reasons for seeking the nomination. At Quincy a different angle was seen, for the group represented mothers and they were interested in the questions pertaining to home and school problems.

At all the meetings Mrs. Archdale outlined the work that had been accomplished in England and showed how it was applicable to our own situation. In Lawrence and Worcester Betty Archdale also gave a brief address, giving personal experiences showing how she had been discriminated against in McGill University because she was a girl.

An amusing incident occurred in Worcester and Quincy. The editors of certain papers sent a woman reporter to each meeting, instructing them to fire certain questions at the speakers. Both reporters did so, but instead of getting answers fitting for an article poking fun at the Party, both reporters joined the National Woman's Party. Their write-up was in favor and not against the Party and the Feminist movement.

The Lawrence meeting was held in Home Club Hall under the auspices of the local branch of the National Woman's Party, of which Eleanor Calnan is chairman. Miss Calnan is also a member of the executive committee of the State Branch. On the committee with Miss Calnan were Ella Findeisen, Anna Taylor, Margaret Kennedy, Mrs. John McIntosh, Mrs. Michael Landers, Mrs. Nicholas Callahan, Mrs. Lewis Schwartz, Mrs. John Kane, Mrs. Bernard Sheridan, Grace Conway, Katherine Lee, and Carrie Lee.

The meeting was held on the evening of May 23 at eight o'clock. A unique feature of this meeting was that men were present and they were the ones that asked the questions. They were as much interested as the women. Miss Calnan opened the meeting, introducing Alice Lee Movius, president of the Massachusetts Branch, who then presided. After the meeting Miss Calnan entertained Mrs. Movius, Mrs. Archdale and Miss Archdale, and Edith Swift at an informal supper.

The Worcester meeting was in the form of a supper meeting at the Alice Converse Restaurant. Following the supper Mrs. Archdale and Miss Archdale spoke informally. Camilla Whitcomb introduced Edith E. Swift, organizer for Massachusetts Branch, who gave a short address on the purposes of the Party, and who then presided, introducing Mrs. and Miss Archdale.

Much credit is due Camilla Whitcomb of Worcester for her efforts in securing a good-sized meeting, and to Eleanor Calnan for her endeavors in Lawrence. We are also grateful to the three hostesses of the teas: Adelaide Swift Coates of Quincy, Mrs. George Henry and her daughter, Mrs. Bruce Ilsley, both of Brookline; and Gertrude Sanborn of Somerville, all of whom did much to make the teas a great success.

Edith E. Swift, organizer, presided at all the meetings except the Lawrence one, at which Mrs. Movius presided. She briefly outlined the principles of the Party, and Mrs. Archdale enlarged, showing similitude with English conditions.

New York Branch Entertains British Feminists

HELEN ALEXANDER ARCHDALE and Betty Archdale addressed 75 members of the New York Branch of the National Woman's Party Monday afternoon, May 28, at the home of Willard D. Litt, son of Ruth Litt, 71 Park avenue. Doris Stevens presided over the meeting.

The revolt against special restrictive labor legislation for "women and young persons" by the women of Great Britain was the subject of Mrs. Archdale's talk.

"We escaped the classification of 'women, criminals and insane' by securing the franchise," she said, "but we still have to fight against being lumped in the same group with 'young persons' in the eyes of the law. Adult women are quite capable of deciding industrial problems for themselves."

Mrs. Archdale counted over virtually every women's political organization in England outside of the Labor Party, and reported them to be opposed to protective legislation for women. Even in the face of this, she said, there is grave danger that the three factories bills will be introduced by the next government.

Betty Archdale, a senior at McGill University, Montreal, spoke about the discriminations against women which she had discovered in college, including one which prevented McGill girls from attending meetings of the economic clubs on the ground that they often lasted until after 10 P. M.

The work to be done by the National Woman's Party at the Republican and Democratic National Conventions was outlined by Jane Norman Smith, chairman of the National Council. Margaret K. Firth of the Women's Equal Opportunity League was called upon to answer questions from the audience regarding a working woman's attitude toward protective legislation.

Urges Equal Rights Plank

A MEETING of the Pennsylvania Branch of the National Woman's Party was held at the College Club, Philadelphia, on May 15, at which a resolution was passed urging the national parties at their conventions to incorporate a plank in the platform of their party endorsing the Lucretia Mott Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution: "Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

The secretary was instructed to make lists of the names of delegates to the Republican and Democratic Conventions, and the members present were urged to call on as many as possible in the interest of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Resolutions were passed expressing our sorrow and sense of loss in the passing of our valued member, Miss Mary A. Burnham.

A very interesting and instructive talk was given by Miss Ella Riegel as to the status of women in the Scandinavian countries.

Press Comment

The Appointment of Doris Stevens

From the International Woman Suffrage News,

May, 1928.

WITH reference to the report in our last issue that the women's action at the conference had resulted in the appointment of a committee of women to formulate women's demands to put before the next conference in 1933, we learn that Miss Doris Stevens has been appointed chairman of this committee. Miss Stevens was the member of the National Woman's Party of the U. S. A. who organized the women's deputation, and her appointment will ensure that the committee is fully representative of the Feminist point of view. We congratulate Miss Stevens on this recognition of the part she played.

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